

TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N. V. and LUCHNIK, N. V.

"A Classification of the Possible Means of Affecting a Total Irradiation Effect." N. V. Timofeyev and N. V. Luchnik,
Radiological Research of the Laboratory of Biophysics, Inst. of Biology Ural
Affil of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Sbornik Rabot Laboratorii Biofiziki,
No. 1, 1957, pp 4-128.

TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V., LUCHNIK, N.V.

Radiation injury and protective measures. Pt. 1: Classifying possible
measures of protection against the total effect of radiation.
Trudy Inst.biol. UFAV SSSR no.9:57-69 '57 (MIRA 11:9)
(RADIATION PROTECTION)

KULIKOVA, V.G., LUCHNIK, N.V., TIMOFFEYEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V., TIMOFHEVA-RESOVSKAYA,
Ye.A.

Radiation injury and protective measures. Pt. 3: Influence of heterognous
serums, some hormones, and previous exposure on the effect of subsequent
irradiation in mice. Trudy Inst.biol. UFAN SSSR no.9:107-128 '57
(MIRA 11:9)

(RADIATION PROTECTION)

TIMOFEYEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V., PORYADKOVA, N.A., MAKAROV, N.M., PREOBRAZHENSKAYA,
Ye.I.

Radiostimulation of plants. Pt.1: Effect of weak doses of ionizing
radiation on plant growth and development. Trudy Inst.biol.UFAN
SSSR no.9:129-201 '57 (MIRA 11:9)
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF RADIATION ON)

TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V., PORYADKOVA, N.A., SOKUROVA, Ye.N. TIMOFEEVA-
RESOVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Works on experimental biogeocoenology. Pt. 1: Effect of radiation on
the biomass and structure of terrestrial, soil and fresh-water biocoenoses.
Trudy Inst.biol.UFAN SSSR no.9:202-251 '57 (MIRA 11:9)
(PLANTS, EFFECT OF RADIATION ON)

IMOVSEY-ROSOVSKY, L.V., professor; LYAPUNOV, A.A., professor.

A common language is needed for mathematicians, physicists,
chemists, and biologists. Tekh.mol. 25 no.6:11 Je '52.

(MLRA 10:7)

(Science)

IMOFEYEV RESOVSKIY, N.V.

"Use of Radiation and Emitters in Experimental Biogeocoenology,"
by N. V. Timofeyev-Resovskiy, Botanicheskiy Zhurnal, 42, No 2,
Feb 57, pp 161-194

Small concentrations of radioactive substances stimulated plant life, whereas large concentrations inhibited it. Higher forms of plant life were found to be significantly less radioresistant than bacteria. Radio-stimulation by weak doses appears to be typical for all living organisms. All living organisms have a relatively high coefficient of accumulation of dispersed and rare elements from soil, water, and food. Water life has an especially high coefficient of accumulation. Some elements are absorbed primarily by the soil (cesium); by plant life (cerium); and equally distributed among water, soil, and plant life (strontium). (U)

SUM.1374

TIMOFEEV-RESSOVSKIY, N. V.

"Principle of Amplification" (16 November 1956).

Paper presented at the Seminars on Cybernetics at Moscow University during the 1956-57 school year.

Problemy Kibernetiki, No. 1, 1958

11.05.1957. L. A. V. A. R. I. Y. ,

"On Evolution Factors" (12 April 1957).

paper presented at the Seminars on Cybernetics at Moscow University during the 1956-57 school year.

Problemy Kibernetiki, No. 1, 1958

ZHADIN, V. I., KUZNETSOV, S. I. and TIMOFEEV-RASSOVSKIY, N. V.

"Isotopes in Solving Hydrobiology Problems."

paper to be presented at the 2nd UN Intl. Conf. on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy, Geneva, 1 - 13 Sep 58.

TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Microevolution; elementary phenomena, material and factors of the
microevolutionary process [with summary in English]. Bot. zhur.
43 no.3:317-336 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk.
(Evolution)

TIMOFEEVA-RESOVSKAYA, Ye.A., TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Accumulation of chemical elements from aqueous solutions by fresh-water organisms. Report No.2: Coefficients of the accumulation of different radioisotopes by *Limnaea stagnalis* L. [with summary in English]. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 63 no.5:123-131 S-0 '58
(PUIMONATA) (MIRA 11:11)
(WATER--POLLUTION)
(RADIOISOTOPES)

Problemy Kibernetiki, Typ. 2 (Problems of Cybernetics, No. 2). Moscow, Printsegit, 1956. 323 p. Errata slip inserted. 18,000 copies printed.

Ed.: A. A. Lapapnov; Compilers-Editors: O. B. Lupanov, B. Yu. Filchenok, S. V. Yablonov, and Yu. I. Yanov; Eds.: A. A. Konoplyankin, and M. L. Smolyansky; Tech. Ed.: S. N. Alikhanov.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this collection of articles is to organize scientific papers on cybernetics and to unite the efforts and interests of Soviet scientists working in this field.

COVERAGE: This is the second volume of "Problemy Kibernetiki" dealing with problems of biology, mathematics and engineering as they relate to cybernetics. The first volume, which appeared in 1956, considered problems of programming, machine translation and computer design. Future volumes propose to include a still greater number of subjects related to cybernetics. The editors list 5 recent Soviet books (including 2 translations) dealing with cybernetics. They thank the following persons for their help in preparing the book for publication: O. V. Vakulovskaya, T. L. Davrilova, A. A. Muchnik, B. I. Paninov, M. I. Tsellin and V. S. Shterman. References follow each article.

PART IV. CONTROL SYSTEMS AND COMPUTERS

Izmailin, A.N., and V.K. Smirnov (Moscow). Operational Cathode-ray 191

Tube Storage Device. The authors describe the principle of operation or the storage device for the Soviet computer Sreda-1, which consists of cathode-ray tubes of the Potensialokop type, with a storage capacity of 2048 words of 13 bits. No references are given.

Bogolyubov, N.G., V.S. Gurvits, A.Ye. Kibrinskii, A.Ya. Syatin, K.L. Tselin, and V.S. Vodobozov (Moscow). On the Teleologic Systems of Control. 203

The article deals with the utilization of biological avionics-currents in the operation of technical devices. It also describes the principles of operation and design of a model of a servo-drive built for this purpose. There are 12 references, 5 Soviet (1 translation), 10 English, 14 German, and 5 English.

PART V. CONTROL PROCESSES IN LIVING ORGANISMS

Khazanov, N.Y. (Gor'kiy), and V.R. Sazan (Berlin). 213

On Statistic and Asymptotic Principle in Biology. The article concerns problems of circulation of hereditary information from generation to generation and the physical process of its biological storage in living organisms. The authors summarize investigations in that field. There are 52 references, 16 Soviet (5 translations), 10 English, 14 German, and 4 French.

Krasininsky, I.V. (Moscow). Investigation of Extrabovine 229

Reactions in Animals. The article deals with the physiology of the nervous system in animals. The article, according to the editor, is of great interest for the study of cybernetics since it concerns relations between the biology, engineering and mathematics in the investigation of control processes occurring in living organisms. There are 11 references: 9 Soviet (2 translations), and 2 English.

PART VI. PROBLEMS OF MATHEMATICAL LINGUISTICS

Kulagina, O.S., and G.V. Vakulovskaya (Moscow). Experimental 263

Translations from French into Russian on the "Soviet Computer" The programming algorithms for the machine translation of mathematical texts from French into Russian were developed by O.S. Kulagina and I.A. Mel'nikov. These algorithms assume the existence of a special vocabulary which contains not words but symbols. The authors give examples of translations obtained and methods used in eliminating errors. No references are given.

Kulagina, O.S. (Moscow). Operational Description of Translation 269

Algorithms and Automatizing the Process of Their Programming. The mathematicians of the Soviet Union have developed a programming technique of operational programming based on an external notation that is written linearly across a page. This operational programming was tested on translations from French into Russian. The author describes the class of logical operators used. The sequence of operators will indicate their sequence of performance. The following types of operators are used: condition, resulting and neutral (finish, halt, iteration, etc.). The author explains the method of compiling programs using these operators. No references are given.

Timofeyev-Resovskiy, N.V.

1) PLACE: YORK EXHIBITION
SOV/2713

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. 2nd.
Geneva, 1958

Bul'dovets'kii uchebnyi' polucheniye i primeneniye izotopov (Reports
of Soviet Scientists. Production and Application of Isotopes). Moscow,
Atomizdat, 1959. 500 p. (Series: 12: Treaty, vol. 6) 0,000 copies
printed.

Eds. (Title page): G.V. Kirilyanu, Academician, and I.I. Novikov, Corresponding
Member, USSR Academy of Sciences; Eds. (Inside book): Z.D. Andreyevs'
Tech. Ed.: Z.D. Andreyevs'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists, engineers, physicians, and
biologists engaged in the production and application of atomic energy to
peaceful uses; for professors and graduate and nongraduate students of
higher technical schools where nuclear science is taught; and for the
general public interested in atomic science and technology.

CONTENTS: This is volume 6 of a 6-volume set of reports delivered by Soviet
scientists at the Second International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of
Atomic Energy held in Geneva from September 1 to 15, 1958. Volume 6 con-
tains 32 reports on: 1) modern methods for the production of stable radio-
active isotopes and their labeled compounds; 2) research results obtained
with the aid of isotopes in the field of chemistry, metallurgy, machine
building, and agriculture; and 3) dosimetry of ionizing radiation. Volume
6 was edited by: S.V. Larinikov, Candidate of Medical Sciences; V.I.
Frankov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; and V.V. Sotov, Candidate of
Medical Sciences. See Sov/2001 for titles of volumes of the set. Refer-
ences appear at the end of the articles.

26. Zhdan, V.I., S.I. Bannister, and N.Y. Timofeyev-Resovskiy. Radionu-
clides for Solving Problems in Agrometeorology (Report No. 217) 535
347

27. Andrey, G.I. Barbericton Phenomena in the Lateral Glend (Report
No. 220) 540

28. Svetlichny, I.A. (presented). Salter Tissue Penetration of the skin, Its
Inhibition in the Albulens of the Head, and Its Separation from the Organism
of the Animal (Report No. 218) 554

29. Arifov, U.D., I.D. Arshalak, V.I. Baranov, G.I. Omasaryan, U.A. Khom-
iuk, S.Z. Pashinian, L.M. Tashakova, T.V. Tsetshilashvili, T.S. Gabashvili, and
S.J. Shchekinov. Radiation Killing of Coccinae of the Malberry-feeding
Silkworms (Report No. 212) 562

30. Babits, B.M., and I.V. Nefititskii. Studying the Effect of Ionizing Radiation
on the Proteolysis of Potato Tuber With Respect to Yearlong Storage
(Report No. 211) 575

TIMOFEYEV-RESOVSKIY, I. V.; TIMOFEEV, Ye.

Species formation in the subspecies chain of true gulls of the
grey herring gull - laughing gull - lesser black-backed gull.
Trudy Ural. eti. NOIP no. 2:29-115 '58. (UTRI 14:11)
(Gulls)

272400

S/169/61/000/012/055/089
D228/D305

AUTHORS:

Gorbatyuk, N. V., and Timofeyev-Resovskiy,
N. V.

TITLE:

The limiting-permissible norms of the radioactive contamination of water and air.¹
The method of calculation and results of determining the permissible threshold contents of radioactive impurities in water from the experimental data of distribution tests

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 12, 1961,
19, abstract 12B127 (Tr. Ural'skogo otd. Mosk.
o-va ispyt. prirody, 1959, no. 2, 163-181)

TEXT: A table of the permissible threshold contents of the main "fragmentary" isotopes in the skeleton, liver, lungs and other human organs has been compiled. A table of the limiting-

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The limiting permissible...

S/169, 10/10/012/055/084
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permissible norms of the radioactive contamination of water by basic isotopes and by a natural mixture of the division products of different ages has been compiled on the basis of the obtained experimental data and calculations of the permissible threshold contents of isotopes. Norms have been calculated for different periods of water consumption--from 10 days to 40 years. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

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TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V. (Sverdlovsk); ROMPE, R.R. (Berlin)

Statistical aspects associated with amplification principles in
biology. Probl. kib. no.2:213-227 '59 (MIRA 13:3)

1. Biofizicheskaya laboratoriya Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk
SSSR (UFAN), Sverdlovsk (for Timofeyev-Resovskiy). 2. Fizicheskiy
institut Berlinskogo universiteta, Germanskaya Demokratischekaya
Respublika (for Rompe).
(Genetics) (Physics)

27.4500

31452
S/626/60/000/012/007/010
D298/D303

AUTHOR: Timofeyev-Resovskiy, N. V.

TITLE: The distribution of dispersed elements among the components of reservoirs. I. Some general considerations

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut biofiziki. Trudy. No. 12. Moscow, 1960. Sbornik rabot Laboratorii biofiziki. No. 2: Problemy biofiziki, 189-193

TEXT: The article traces the development of the discipline of biogeocenology (so termed by V. N. Sukachev) from V. I. Vernadskiy's concepts of the biosphere and biogeochemistry. According to Sukachev, the function of biogeocenology is to study the balance of the energy and chemical elements of living and stagnant components within the confines of biogeocenosis. The development of experimental biogeocenology is essential. The function of this discipline is to create "artificial biogeocenoses", i.e. to isolate small natural areas of accurately known biogeocenological composition which can be experimentally subjected to definite energetic factors, X

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The distribution of ...

have controllable substances introduced or be exposed to qualitative or quantitative changes in assemblages of living organisms. An important line of research is exploration of the differences in the biogeochemical mechanisms in water bodies and on dry land. One of the special tasks of experimental biogeocenology of reservoirs is the study of radioactive pollution of natural waters and possible methods of their biological purification and deactivation. For the past few years, experimental biogeocenological studies have been made at the author's laboratory using tagged atoms and ionizing irradiation of assemblages of living organisms. In special beds and boxes sown with specific phytocenoses studies were made of the action of radiation and radioactive agents on the biomass and structure of the phytocenoses and the effects of the plant cover on the migration of elements in the soil. In water bodies of various size studies were made of the action of radiation and radioactive agents on fresh-water organisms and certain fresh-water biocenoses (e.g. periphyton); the coefficients of the accumulation of certain chemical elements from aqueous solutions by different soils and species of water organisms; the sorption and desorption.

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of elements from water by soils and sludges; the distribution of dispersed and trace elements among the stagnant and living components of reservoirs; the degree of purification and deactivation of water passing through slow-running reservoirs. The author announces the impending publication of a series of articles on the biogeoco-
nological study of reservoirs, dealing with the above-mentioned lines of research. There are 38 references: 35 Soviet-bloc and 3 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: N. W. Timofeeff-Ressovsky, Mutations and Geographical Variation. The New Systematics. Oxford, 1940. X

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TIMOFEEVA--RESOVSKAYA, Ye.A.; TIMOFEEVA, N.A.; TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Accumulation of chemical elements from aqueous solutions by fresh-water organisms. Report No.3: Coefficients of different radio-isotope accumulations by three species of aquatic plants. Biul. MOIP.Otd.biol. 64 no.5:117-131 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(FRESH-WATER FLORA) (RADIOISOTOPES)

PORYADKOVA, N.A.; TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.; IUCHNIK, N.V.

Radio stimulation of plants. Report No.6: Experiments with X and gamma irradiation of pea and wheat seeds at different stages of soaking and germination. Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR no.12:159-188 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

(Plants, Effect of X rays on)
(Plants, Effect of gamma rays on)

21.4500

31453
S/626/60/000/012/008/010
D298/D303

AUTHORS: Timofeyeva-Resovskaya, Ye. A., and Timofeyev-Resovskiy, N. V.

TITLE: Distribution of dispersed elements among the components of reservoirs. II. Pedobiological deactivation of water in cesspools

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut biofiziki. Trudy. no. 12. Moscow, 1960. Sbornik rabot Laboratorii biofiziki. no. 2: Problemy biofiziki, 194-223

TEXT: Experiments at the authors' laboratory showed that soil-sand filters were very effective in deactivating radioactive solutions passed through them. Depending on the type of the filter and the elements in the solution, the degree of deactivation varied from 80 to 99%. This led to further experiments to determine whether radiobiological methods could be used for deactivating various waste waters containing weak concentrations of various radioactive agents. The tests were conducted with outside installations

X

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consisting of a soil filter and a small settling tank. The present article gives the results of all experiments conducted with these installations so far. The soil filters consisted of galvanized iron drums fitted low down with a side drainage pipe. The drums were filled to a depth of 20 cm with a layer of small pebbles and coarse gravel, surmounted by a mixture of equal parts of garden soil and lake sand. The volume of the soil-sand filter in the first installation was approximately 125 and in the second installation 100 liters. The radioactive solution entered the bath of the first installation at a rate of 250 l/day and that of the second installation at 300 l/day. Samples for measuring the radioactivity were taken from the bath, from the pool, during flow from the pool to the filter and during flow from the filter to the tank. In all tests on these installations a solution of uranium fragments with a concentration of 25 μ c/l of gamma-radiation was used. The third installation consisted of 3 interconnected pools, but without a soil filter. Radioactive solution was released from the tank at a rate of 1,000 l/day. The concentration of the solution was 10 μ c/l. The results are given separately for experiments on the first two

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installations, experiments with the third installation, and the results of measuring the radioactivity in the vertical layers of the soil filters and in the soil and biomass of the pools. Experiments with the first two installations showed that the pools and filters absorbed about 99% of the radioactivity that entered them. Consequently, only about 1% of the radioactivity admitted flowed out at the end of the installation. The filter of the second and the pool of the first installations worked somewhat worse than the filter of the first and the pool of the second. Measurements showed that passage through the filter and passage through the pool contributed almost equally to reduction of the beta-radiation hardness. This tends to show that the pools and soil filters primarily retain the same elements from the mixture of radioactive agents. This would explain the fact that the second cleansing device (pool or filter) in each installation functioned somewhat worse than the first device. Observations were kept up for 3 years. In the course of this period and in experiments with forced operation (a flow of 1,000 l/day) no saturation of the pools was noted. On the basis of the results from experiments with the first two installations it was

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decided to do away with the soil filter, replacing it with pools. The third installation consisted, in effect, of a cascade of three pools. It was found that less than 1% of the radioactivity admitted to the installation emerged at the far end of the cascade. Moreover the first pool worked better than the subsequent ones. Measurements of the radioactivity in the soils and living organisms showed especially high coefficients of accumulation of the radioactive agents in plankton, duckweed, submerged plants and muddy deposits on the pool bottom. The authors were assisted in their work by L. Sycheva, L. Moshkina and A. K. Uralets. There are 10 figures, 24 tables and 27 references: 23 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: C. C. Coffin, F. R. Hayes, Z. N. Yordey and S. G. Whiteway, Exchange of materials in a lake as studied by the addition of radioactive phosphorus. Can. J. of Res., vol. 27, 1944; F. R. Hayes, On the kinetics of phosphorus exchange in lakes. J. Ecol., 40(I), 1952; J. A. McCarter, Movement of material in the hypolimion of a lake as studied by the addition of radioactive phosphorus. Can. J. of Zoology, vol. 30, 152; C. C. Ruchhoft, The possibilities of

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disposal of radioactive wastes by biological treatment methods.
Sewage works J., V., 21, 1949.

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21. 4500

31455
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D298/D303

AUTHORS: Agafonov, B. M., Dolgikh, T. I., Savchenko, M. I., and
Timofeyev-Resovskiy, N. V.

TITLE: Distribution of dispersed elements among the components of reservoirs. IV. Experiments on the distribution of strontium, ruthenium, cesium, cerium and an unseparated solution of uranium fragments in series of tanks

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut biofiziki. Trudy. no. 12. Moscow, 1960. Sbornik rabot Laboratorii biofiziki. no. 2: Problemy biofiziki, 238-271

TEXT: The article describes the results of experiments to study the biological purification of water from a weak solution of an unseparated mixture of uranium fragments, and biological purification from the four main components of this mixture: Strontium-90, ruthenium-106, cesium-137 and cerium-144. The aim of the work was to discover possible differences in the degree of deactivation of the

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water from the above-mentioned chemical elements under the same experimental conditions and also to determine similarities and differences in the distribution of these elements among the main components of the reservoirs. The method consisted in passing solutions of the isotopes through a series of small aquarium tanks containing earth, water plants and appropriate microplankton and periphyton. Experiments with strontium showed that with a daily flow of 6 liters of a solution with a concentration of $10 \mu\text{c/l}$, the concentration of strontium at the end of the tank series is 4.5 - 10.8% of the original concentration. By decreasing the daily flow of solution to 3 liters and by increasing the size of the first tank the water is deactivated of strontium. Strontium was found to be distributed evenly among the components of the tanks. With a flow of 6 liters/day the concentration of ruthenium at the end of the tank series is 1.5 - 2.5% of the original concentration. Study of its distribution among the components of the tanks showed that it was absorbed mainly by the biomass. In the experiments with cesium, complete deactivation of the water was achieved. Cesium was mainly

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absorbed by the ground material in the tanks. With a flow of 6 liters/day complete deactivation of cerium was also attained. Decrease in the daily flow of solution and an increase in the size of the first tank made no essential difference to the results of the experiments. Cerium, like ruthenium, was mainly absorbed by the biomass. A high degree of deactivation was achieved in experiments with an unseparated solution of uranium fragments. The longer the experiment continued, the less was the deactivation of the water. By reducing the flow of the solution to 3 liters/day and by increasing the volume of the first and last tanks, a high degree of deactivation was achieved, even in protracted experiments (more than 6 months). The coefficient of accumulation was highest in the periphyton and detritus, lower in the higher plants and lowest in the ground material. Of the elements studied the highest coefficient of accumulation in the biomass was given by cerium, and the lowest by strontium. In the ground material the highest coefficient of accumulation was given by cesium and the lowest by ruthenium. On the basis of the results the authors divide the radioactive elements studied into three main groups according to their

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distribution among the various components of reservoirs: Evenly distributed (strontium), mainly sorbed by the ground material (cesium), absorbed mainly by the biomass (ruthenium, cerium and an unseparated solution of uranium fragments). There are 12 figures, 41 tables and 3 Soviet-bloc references. X

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AGAFONOV, B.M.; DOLGIKH, T.I.; SAVCHENKO, M.I.; TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Distribution of scattered elements in different components of water reservoirs. Report No.4: Experiments on the distribution of strontium, ruthenium, cesium, cerium, and the unseparated solution of uranium fission fragments in a series of tanks. Trudy Inst. biol. UFAN SSSR no.12:238-277 '60.
(Radioactive substances) (MIRA 14:1)
(Water--Pollution)

— TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.; LUCHNIK, N.V.

Cytological and biophysical aspects of radio stimulation of plants.
Trudy Inst. biol. UFAH SSSR no. 13:5-17 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Plants, Effect of radiation on)

29421
S/081/61,000/017/062/166
B110/B138

21.4500

AUTHORS: Timofeyeva-Resovskaya, Ye. A., Agafonov, B. M.,
Timofeyev-Resovskiy, N. V.

TITLE: Biological soil deactivation of water

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1961, 302, abstract
17M321 (Tr. In-ta biol. Ural'skiy fil. AN SSSR, no. 13,
1960, 35-48)

TEXT: The investigations were carried out on laboratory filters, in pools and in aquariums with weak current. On an average, the following was retained in filters (filtering rate 0.6 m/hr) filled with mud, clay, activated carbon etc. (in %): Cs = 100; Sr and Y = 99; a mixture of Nb, Zr, Ce and U fragments = 80 - 90; Ru = 60 - 70. Optimum deactivation was observed with natural mud (no active solution passed when some hundreds of volumes of a solution with a concentration of 10 - 20 μ Cu/l were filtered). The accumulation coefficients were calculated. For higher aquatic plants they are 10^2 - 10^3 , for large water invertebrates 10^2 - 10^3 , for small ones

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B110/B138

Biological soil deactivation of water

(zoo- and phytoplankton and periphyton) 10^3 - 10^4 . In experiments made in pools a 90 % water deactivation was attained. When a uranium solution with a concentration of $10 \mu\text{Cu}/\text{l}$ was passed through three successive pools, 99 % of the initial activity were kept back. The activity in the concentration of 10^{-6} - $10^{-4} \mu\text{Cu}$ stimulates the development of fresh water biocoenosis and of the microflora of the soil and the water.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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S/626/000/013/003/003
B103/B147

AUTHOR:

Timofeyev-Resovskiy, N. V.

TITLE:

Development and present state of radiation genetics

SOURCE:

Akademiya nauk SSSR. Ural'skiy filial. Institut biologii.
Trudy. no. 13. Sverdlovsk, 1960. Sbornik rabot Laboratorii
biofiziki. no. 3, 73 - 86

TEXT: The paper includes a historical survey on the development of radiation genetics, a biophysical analysis of the mutation process, and a description of the present state and the prospects of radiation genetics. G. A. Nadson, G. S. Filippov, and F. Krik are mentioned. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 101 references: 40 Soviet and 61 non-Soviet. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: Muller H. J. The manner of production of mutations by radiation. "Radiation Biology", 1954, 1; Comments on the genetic effects of radiation on human populations. J. Heredity, 1955, 46, No. 5; Stubbe H. "Advances and problems of research in mutations in the applied field". Proc. X Intern. Congr. Genet., 1., Montreal, 1958; Zimmer K. G. "Evidence for free-

Card 1/2

Development and present ...

S/626/60/000/013/003/005
B:03/B147

radical production in living cells exposed to ionizing radiation¹. Radi-
ation Research, suprl , 1, 1959.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Biology of the Ural Branch of the Academy of
Sciences USSR)

Card 2/2

TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Mechanisms of the self-duplication of elementary cell structures.
Pt.1: History of the problem. TSitologija 2 no.1:45-56 Ja-F '60.
(MIRA 13:5)

1. Otdel biofiziki i radiobiologii Instituta biologii Ural'skogo
filiala AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk.
(CELLS)

S/020/60/132/05/60/069
B011/B002

AUTHORS: Timofeev-Resovskiy, N. V., Timofeyeva-Resovskaya, Ye. A.,
Milyutina, G. A., Getsova, A. B.

TITLE: Coefficients of the Accumulation of Radioisotopes of
Sixteen Different Elements by Fresh Water Organisms and
the Influence of Complexon EDTA on Some of Them

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 5,
pp. 1191-1194

TEXT: The accumulation coefficient (AC) of radioisotopes can be easily
determined by means of tagged atoms. By AC one understands the ratio
between the concentration of the respective isotope in an organism and
its concentration in water. Data concerning sixteen isotopes as well as
nineteen plant- and seventeen animal species are compiled in the present
paper. Moreover, experimental results are specified concerning the
influence of EDTA (ethylene diamine tetraacetate or Trilon B) upon AC.
The authors studied the accumulation coefficients of the isotopes of
P, S, Ca, Fe, Co, Zn, Ge, Rb, Sr, Y, Zr, Nb, Ru, I, Cs, and Ce. Special

Card 1/4

Coefficients of the Accumulation of Radio-isotopes of Sixteen Different Elements by Fresh Water Organisms and the Influence of Complexon EDTA on Some of Them

8/020/60/132/05/60/069
B011/B002

experiments revealed that AC, in the case of a micro-concentration of isotopes, is not greatly dependent on their concentration in water. Previous experiments conducted by the authors (Ref. 10) indicated that AC was rather quickly stabilized. Experiments were made in aquariums at room temperature. Fig. 1 offers a survey of AC in the case of plants and animals. It results therefrom that AC of plants are higher than those of animals with respect to all elements mentioned (except P and Sr). Furthermore, the elements form two groups: such with high (some thousands) and such with low AC. To the former belong: P, Fe, Co, Zn, Y, Zr, Nb, and Ce, to the latter all the rest, especially S, Ge, I, and Cs. With plants, the following yield especially high AC: Fe, Zn, Y, Nb, and Ce, with animals: Co, Zn, Y, Nb, and Ce. Table 1 offers numerical values of AC cross sections. It follows therefrom that in plants this value is about four times, for Sr⁹⁰, Y⁹¹, Zr⁹⁵, Ru¹⁰⁶, Cs¹³⁷, and Ce¹⁴⁴ somewhat higher than in animals. The authors offer experimental results on the EDTA influence on AC of fifteen isotopes in seven plant- and five animal species (Fig. 2). It may be seen therefrom that in the presence of EDTA,

Card 2/4

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Coefficients of the Accumulation of Radio-isotopes of Sixteen Different Elements by Fresh Water Organisms and the Influence of Complexon EDTA on Some of Them

S/020/60/132/05/60/069
B011/B002

the accumulation coefficients of Fe, Co, Zn, Y, and Ge drop markedly (by the 10-100fold). The accumulation coefficients of Ca, Zr, Nb, Ru, and I are somewhat reduced, those of Rb, Sr, and Cs are increased, and those of all other elements are practically left almost unchanged by EDTA. The authors explain the action mechanism of EDTA in individual elements by differently high stability constants of their complex compounds with EDTA. The S, Ge, and I, which are not influenced by EDTA, probably do not form any compounds with the latter. The reduction of the accumulation coefficients of Zr, Nb, and Ru as well as the increase of those of Rb and Cs are not explained by direct EDTA action, but by a disturbance of the Ca reaction under the influence of EDTA. The most dangerous are Sr- and Cs isotopes as components of contaminated water. Possibly, the addition of Trilon B to contaminated water may promote the biological purification from isotopes. The authors made experiments in this respect. Papers by V. I. Vernadskiy (Ref. 8) and A. P. Vinogradov (Ref. 9) are mentioned. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 16 Soviet references.

Card 3/4

✓

Coefficients of the Accumulation of Radio-isotopes of Sixteen Different Elements by Fresh Water Organisms and the Influence of Complexon EDTA on Some of Them

S/020/60/132/05/60/069
B011/B002

ASSOCIATION: Otdel biofiziki i radiobiologii Biologicheskogo instituta Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Department of Biophysics and Radiobiology of the Biological Institute of the Ural Branch of the Academy of Sciences, USSR). Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: February 6, 1960, by Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 11, 1960

✓

Card 4/4

MAKHONINA, G.I.; MOLCHANOV, I.V.; SUBBOTINA, Ye.N.; TIMOFEYEV-RUSOVSKIY
N.V.; TITLYANOVA, A.A.; TYURYUKANOV, A.N.

Experimental investigation of radioisotope distribution in
natural biogeocoenoses. Dokl.AN SSSR 133 no.2:484-487
J1 '60. (MIRA 13:7)
(Radioactive substances) (Forest ecology)

S/194/62/000/005/018/157
D256/D308

AUTHORS: Berg, R.L., and Timofeyev-Resovskiy, N.V.

TITLE: Ways of genotype evolution

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 5, 1962, abstract 5-2-87 r (Probl. kibernetiki,
no. 5, M., Fizmatgiz, 1961, 183-197)

TEXT: The possible mechanism of genotype evolution are considered. The conventional way of gathering the evolution material depends on the mutation changes of the genes, however, the facts in hand of the modern genetics suggest that more substantial changes take place in the structure and in the transformability of the genotype. The known changes of the genotype can be reduced to the following forms: 1) Changes in the number of genes by polyploidy, heteroploidy and secondary fissions; 2) Changes in the number and morphology of chromosomes by genetic and chromosome mutations; 3) Internal differentiation and in certain cases also fusion of genes; creation of specialized groups of genes controlling certain ontogenetic processes; 4) Natural selection and the related changes of the mutabilities. The prob-
Card 1/2

Ways of genotype evolution

S/194/62/000/005/018/157
D256/D308

lem of the genotype evolution is of interest in connection with the developments of the ideas of cybernetics, in terms of which the genotype is considered as a code of inherited information. The results of genotype studies may prove to be helpful in the development of better automatic systems. [Abstractor's note: Complete translation].

Card 2/2

TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Some principles of the classification of chorological units. Trudy
Inst. biol. UF AN SSSR no.27:23-28 '61. (MIRA 17:2)

SUBBOTINA, Ye.N.; TIMOEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Coefficients of the accumulation of some dispersed elements from aqueous solutions by scablike lichens. Bot. zhur. 46 no. 2:212-221 F '61.
(MIRA 14:2)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR,
Sverdlovsk.
(Lichens) (Trace elements) (Plants--Assimilation)

MAKHONINA, G.I.; TILOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.; TITLYANOVA, A.A.;
TYURYUKANOV, A.N.

Distribution of strontium-90 and cesium-137 among the components
of a biogeocoenose. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.5:1209-1212 0 '61.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Laboratoriya biofiziki Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR.
Predstavлено академиком V.N.Sukachevym.

(STRONTIUM--ISOTOPES)
(CESIUM--ISOTOPES)
(PLANTS--CHEMICAL ANALYSIS)

TIMOFEEVA-RESOVSKAYA, Ye.A.; TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.; GILEVA, E.A.

Specific accumulators of individual radioisotopes among fresh-water organisms. Dokl. AN SSSR 140 no.6:1437-1440 0 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)
1. Laboratoriya biofiziki Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavлено
академиком V.N.Sukachevym.
(RADIOISOTOPES) (FRESH-WATER BIOLOGY)

TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Radioactive contamination of the biosphere and measures for
controlling this contamination. Trudy Inst.biol.UFAN SSSR
no.22:7-16 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(RADIOACTIVITY—SAFETY MEASURES)

TIMOFEYEV-RESOVSKAYA, Ye.A.; AGAFONOV, B.M.; TIMOFEYEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Fate of radioisotopes in the bodies of water. Trudy Inst.biol.
UFAN SSSR. no.22:49-67 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(RADIOISOTOPES) (WATER--POLLUTION)

TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Possible effect of increased doses of ionizing radiation on the
genetic constitution of human population. Trudy Inst.biol.UFAN
SSSR. no.22:77-91 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (GENETICS)

PREOBRAZHENSAYA, Ye.I.; TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Correlation between germination and the survival rate in different species of cultivated plants following irradiation of seeds by various doses of gamma rays of Co⁶⁰. Dokl. AN SSSR 143 no.2:448-451 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut biologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavлено академиком А.Л.Курсановым.

(PLANTS, EFFECT OF GAMMA RAYS ON)
(GERMINATION)

TIMOFEEV-RISOVSKIY, N.V.

Hit principle in radiobiology. Trudy MOIP. Otd. biol. 7:162-
173 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

MAKHONINA, G.I.; YUSHKOV, P.I.; VOLKOVA, M.Ya.; TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Distribution of Sr⁹⁰ and Ru¹⁰⁶ in the basic organs of pine. Dokl.
AN SSSR 151 no.6:1456-1457 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut biologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavлено
академиком V.N.Sukachevym.

SOURCE: *Vosstanovitel'nye protsessy pri radiatsionnykh porazheniakh* (Recovery from radiation injuries); *sbornik statey*. Moscow, 1958.

APPROVAL FOR RELEASE

RECOVERY FROM ACCIDENTAL INJURIES TO FRY SEEDS

BOMAR MUTAGENESIS -----
2,4-dinitrophenol and ATP were the most effective in reducing muta-
tion rates. These two substances act upon the energy metabolism

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755720013-0"

TIMOFEEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V. (Chairman)

Some problems in radiation biogeochronology. Probl. Nauk.
no.12, 201-231 '64. (MIR 13:6)

AGRE, A.L.; MOLCHANOV, I. V.; TIMOFEEV-POPOVSKIY, N.V.

Self-purification of water from cesium-137 in bodies of water with slow circulation at different speeds and volume of water and cesium concentration. Biul. MOIP. Otd. biol. 69 no. 3; 20-24. My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

ACCESSION NR: AP4036728

S/0020/64/156/002/0455/0456

AUTHOR: Gileva, E. A.; Timofeyeva, N. A.; Timofeyev-Resovskiy, N. V.

TITLE: The effect of chronic γ -field radiation on the biomass of fresh-water periphyton algae

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady*, v. 156, no. 2, 1964, 455-456

TOPIC TAGS: gamma field, periphyton algae, gamma radiation, beta radiation, growth stimulation, biology

ABSTRACT: It was experimentally demonstrated that when β - and γ -emitters having a radioactivity of from 3 to 600 μ Cu/l were added to an aqueous solution, the growth of the algae was stimulated. The growth in the experimental group at all examined radiation concentrations was observed to exceed that of the control group by 130 to 900%. It was proposed that future experimental efforts include a much larger number of variants and a wider dosage range. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial. Akademii nauk SSSR (Ural Affiliate. Academy of Sciences SSSR)

~~Card 1/2~~

GILEVA, E.A.; TIMOFYEVA, N.A.; TIMOFYEV-RESOVSKIY, N.V.

Effect of a single Co^{60} γ -irradiation on the growth of a
Chlorella culture. Radiobiologija 5 no.5:732-734 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)
1. Institut biologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk.

TIMCFSY 1-700 100, N.Y.

Mandel, Biul. MOIP. Ctd. bicol. 70 no.4:14-21 Jl-Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

L 7776-66 ENT(1)/ENT(m)/FS(v)-3 DD
ACC NR: AP5025926

SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/65/005/005/0732/0734 44

AUTHOR: Gileva, E. A.; Timofeyeva, N. A.; Timofeyev-Resovskiy, N. V.

ORG: Biology Institute UFAN SSSR, Sverdlovsk (Institut biologii UFAN SSSR)

TITLE: Effect of single cobalt-60 gamma-irradiation doses on chlorella culture growth 19

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 732-734

TOPIC TAGS: chlorella, irradiation effect, gamma irradiation, plant growth.

ABSTRACT: Chlorella vulgaris Beyer cultures in an aqueous nutritive solution were gamma-irradiated with single 0.5 to 50 kr doses in two series of similar experiments. In each series, each variant was repeated 5 times. Dose-effect curves were based on chlorella culture (1 ml) cell counts determined 1 to 7, 10, 14 and 18 days following irradiation. Results show that gamma-irradiation doses of 0.5 to 1 kr stimulate chlorella culture growth. Further increase of doses progressively inhibits culture growth and doses of 25 kr or more produce a lethal effect. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 19Dec63/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

muat
Card 1/1

UDC: 58.039.1

TIMOFEYeva, A.

For the customer's convenience. Mest.prom.i khud.promys. 1 no.2/3:
3 N-D '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nachal'nik oblastnogo upravleniya bytovogo obsluzhivaniya, Pskov.
(Pskov Province—Service)

TIMOFAYEVA, A.A.

USSR / Microbiology. Microbes Pathogenic to Man
and Animals. Tularemia Microbe.

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur - Biol., No. 21, 1958, No. 95187
Author : Shapiro, S. Ye.; Kalmykova, A.D.; Klichenko,
O. I.; Golenskaya, M.I.; Timofayeva, A.A.;
Garbukov, M.V.
Text
Title : -
: On Tularemia Diseases in the Region of
Khabarovsk.
Orig Pub : Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol.,
1958, No. 2, 21-24
Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

TURKSYEV, A. F.

Northern pike (Esox lucius hyperboreus) (Kotli, Vaga River
nauk. issled. prirodom. inst. no. 52. 19-123 (1953))

TRIFIL'YEV, A.A.

Reduction of analytical measurements to constitutional nitrogen.
Fiziol. rast. 11 no.6:1095-1097 N-D '64.

(MIRA 18:2)

1. All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Fertilizers and
Agronomical Soil Sciences, Moscow.

11/11/65 L. V. S. 11. 11.

TIMOFREVA, L.A.; ZHOVTY, I.F.; NEKIPEROV, N.V.; BUSOYEDOVA, N.M.;
GOLOVACHEVA, V.Ya.; DUBOVIK, I.M.; DUBOVIK, V.I.; ZHIVOLYAPINA, R.R.;
LINT'YEV, A.N.; PETUKHOVA, O.S.; TIMOFEYAVA, A.A.; SHVED'KO, L.P.

Results of examining rodents in Transbeikalian steppes for pathogenic
microflora. Tez.i dokl.konf.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst.
no.1:38-39 '55. (MIRA 11:3)
(TRANSEAIKALIA--RODENTIA) (MICROORGANISMS, PATHOGENIC)

ZHOVITYY, I.F.; KOPYLOVA, O.A.; SYCHEVSKIY, P.T.; TIMOFEEVA, A.A.;
MAKSIMOVA, Ye.D.

Parasitological work in the sanitary protection of state
frontiers. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 15:
249-257 '57. (MIRA 13:7)
(SIBERIA, EASTERN--INSECTS AS CARRIERS OF DISEASES)

TIMOFEYEVА, A.A.

Localization of the synthesis of nitrogen organic compounds in the
root system of corn. Fiziol. rast. 10 no.6:698-703 N.D '63.

1. All-Union Research Institute of Fertilizers and Agronomy, Moscow.
(MIRA 17:1)

IMOFEYVA, A. A.

SHAPIRO, S.Ye.; KALMYKOVA, A.D.; KLIMENKO, O.I.; ZELENSKAYA, M.I.; TIMOFEYVA,
A.A.; GARBUZOV, M.M.

Incidence of tularemia in Khabarovsk region. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i
immun. 29 no.2:21-24 F '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kliniki infektsionykh bolezney Khabarovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta i Khabarovskoy protivochumnoy stantsii.
(TULAREMIA, epidemiology,
in Russia (Rus))

TRIFONOV, I. A., MZENKOV, O. I., BULYKOV, N. I.

"A zoologic-parasitological description of the foci of hemorheoic nephroso-nephritis in the city of Khabarovsk and its outskirts." p. 122

Dosyatoe soveshchaniye po parazitologicheskim problemam i prirodoznanicheskym boleznyam. 22-29 oktyabrya 1959 g. (Tenth Conference on Parasitological Problems and Diseases with Natural Foci 22-29 October 1959), Moscow-Taininsk, 1960, Academy of Medical Science USSR and Academy of USSR, No. 1 251 pp.

TIMOFEYEV, A.A.

Species composition and seasonal changes in the number of fleas
of the Mongolian gerbil (*Meriones unguiculatus* A.M.Biws.) in the
steppe area of southeastern Transbaikalia. Izv.Irk.gos.nauch.-
issl.protivochum.inet. 17:53-57 '58. (MIRA 13:7)
(TRANSBAIKALIA--FLEAS) (PARASITES--GERBILS)

KALMYKOVA, A.D.; ANTIP'YEVA, O.A.; TIMOFEEVA, A.A.; KOZLOVSKAYA, O.L.;
BELYAYEVA, N.S.

Epidemiology of infectious hemorrhagic nephrosonephritis in
Khabarovsk. Izv. Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.inst. 20:
161-169 '59. (MIRA 13:7)
(KHABAROVSK--KIDNEYS--DISEASES)

TIMOFEEVA, L.A.; ZHOVYY, I.F.; NEKIPEROV, N.V.; BUSOYERDOVA, N.M.;
GOLOVACHEVA, V.Ya.; DUBOVIK, I.M.; DUBOVIK, V.I.; ZHIVOLYAPINA,
R.R.; LEONT'YEV, A.N.; PETUKHOVA, O.I.; TIMOFEEVA, A.A.; SHVEDKO, L.P.

Search for plague and other epizootic diseases in Transbaikalian
plague focus. Report No.2. Izv. Irk.gos.nauch.-issl.protivochum.
Inst. 15:3-17 '57. (MIRA 13:7)
(TRANSBAIKALIA--RODENTIA--DISEASES AND PESTS)

BAZILEVSKAYA, Z.V.; TIMOFYEVA, A.D.

Health resort-sanatorium network in Eastern Siberia and in the
Far East for the treatment of children with poliomyelitis.
Pediatriia 23 no. 5:22-24 My '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(SIBERIA, EASTERN—SANATORIUMS) (POLIOMYELITIS)

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY : Farm Animals.
 Small Horned Cattle.
ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 6, 1959, No. 25877
 Q
AUTHOR : Timofeyeva, A. F.
INST. : Leningrad Veterinary Institute.
TITLE : The Effect of Feeding Conditions Employing
 Corn Silage during the Stall Period on the
 Production and Growth of Romanovskaya Sheep.
ORIG. PUB. : Sb. rabot. Leningr. vet. in-t, 1957, vyp. 20,
 55-62
ABSTRACT : The experiment was conducted during the stall
 period of November 1955 and lasted until the
 end of May. Nineteen Romanovskaya ewes were
 divided into 3 groups. For 61 days all groups
 were given the same ration, then until partu-
 rition the 1st group was given a mixed ration
 (hay, potatoes, concentrates), the 2nd group
 received an abundant ration (hay, silage) and
 the 3rd group a concentrated one (hay, concen-
 trates). All three rations proved to influence
 the growth of lambs well, as well as the

Card:

1/2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : mothers' and their offspring's wool growth. The largest wool yield was obtained for the 2nd group. -- G. V. Bogolyubova

CARD: 2/2

TIMOFEYeva, A. G. and MISHUSTIN,

"Succession of Microflore Accompanying the Process of Decomposition of
Organic Remains as Connected with the Development of Bac Mycoides Flugge ^{*in sili.*}"
Microbiol., 13, No 6, pp 272-284. 1944.

TIMOFEYEVA, A.

PA 34/49T52

USSR/Medicine - Bacteria, Azotobacter Nov/Dec 48
Medicine - Bacteria, Action

"Review of E. V. Belyakov's 'The Influence of
Absorbed Potassium on the Fixation of Nitrogen
by Azotobacter,'" A. Timofeyeva, 1 p

"Mikrobiologiya" Vol XVII, No 6

Belyakov presents results of research on virgin
and cultivated soils in steppe and desert zones of
central Kazakhstan. ("Iz ak Nauk Kazakhskoy
SSR, Ser Fiziol i Biokh Rast" Vol 39, No 2,
1947)

34/49T52

TIMOFEEVA, A. G.

TIMOFEEVA, A. G. -- "The Physiological Characteristic of Sporogenous
Soil Bacteria." Sub 28 Jun 52, Inst of Microbiology, Acad Sci USSR.
(Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Biological Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952

110513R001755720013-0
TIMOFEEVA, A. G.

USSR.

[Nitrogen and carbon nutrition of spore-forming soil bacteria. A. G. Timofeeva. *Trudy Inst. Mikrobiol. Akad. Nauk S.S.R.* 3, 93-124 (1954).—*Bacillus mycoides* and *B. cereus* develop poorly in NH_4 salts and need amino acids in the medium; *B. mesentericus* and *B. subtilis* develop in all forms of N and show greater fermenting ability in respect to carbohydrates than shown by *B. mycoides* or *B. cereus*. The spore-forming bacteria show polyenzymic activity. Alteration of the environment can enhance or suppress their activity in respect to production of org. acids, H_2O_2 , and other substances. These bacteria develop only in neutral or weakly basic media. In acid medium their growth is blocked. The ammonifying activity is vigorous only in media with relatively available forms of N such as casein hydrolyzate or urea. G. M. Kosolapoff]

TIMOFEYeva A. G.
USSR/Biology - Soil Microbiology

FD-1415

Card 1/1 : Pub. 73 - 4/11

Author : Timofeyeva, A. G.

Title : The biochemical activity of sporulating and non-sporulating bacteria in the mineralization of organic substances in sand cultures

Periodical : Mikrobiologiya, 23, 6, 662-668, Nov-Dec 1954

Abstract : The growth of sporulating and non-sporulating bacteria, alone and in combination, in a sand culture to which various organic compounds were added, was investigated in detail. The non-sporulating bacteria flourished under all conditions, the sporulating, only in the presence of nitrogen-rich substances. The sporulating bacteria predominate in the latter stages of the mineralization of organic substances. The results of the investigations are presented on 6 charts. Ten Soviet and four non-Soviet references are cited.

Institution : Institute of Microbiology, Academy of Sciences USSR

Submitted : 28 January 1954

TIMOFEEVA, A.G., MADAYEVA, O.S., GUSAKOVA, Ye.G., KOYLKINA, N.F.,
MEH'SHOVA, N.I., NOVIKOVA, V.M.

Hydroxylation of progesterone to 11 α -oxyprogesterone by the use
of *Rhizopus nigricans* [with summary in English]. Izv. AN SSSR,
Ser. biol. no. 6:712-718 N-D '58
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze, Moskva.
(PROGESTERONE)
(HYDROXYLATION)
(FUNGI)

TIMOFEYEV, A.G.; BARMENKOV, A.S.; FEDOTOVA, M.V.

Method for obtaining 11 α -oxyprogesterone by microbiologic hydroxylation of progesterone; concerning the synthesis of cortisone. Med.prom. 11 no.7:23-26 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze. (PROGESTERONE)

TIMOFYEVA, A.G.; GUSAKOVA, Ye.G.; SHPINGIS, A.A.

Comparative study of steroid transformation by some molds of the
imperfect group. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol. no.4:574-581 Jl-Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy
institut im. S. Ordzhonidze.
(MOLDS (BOTANY)) (STEROIDS)

TIMOFEEVA, Anna Ivanovna

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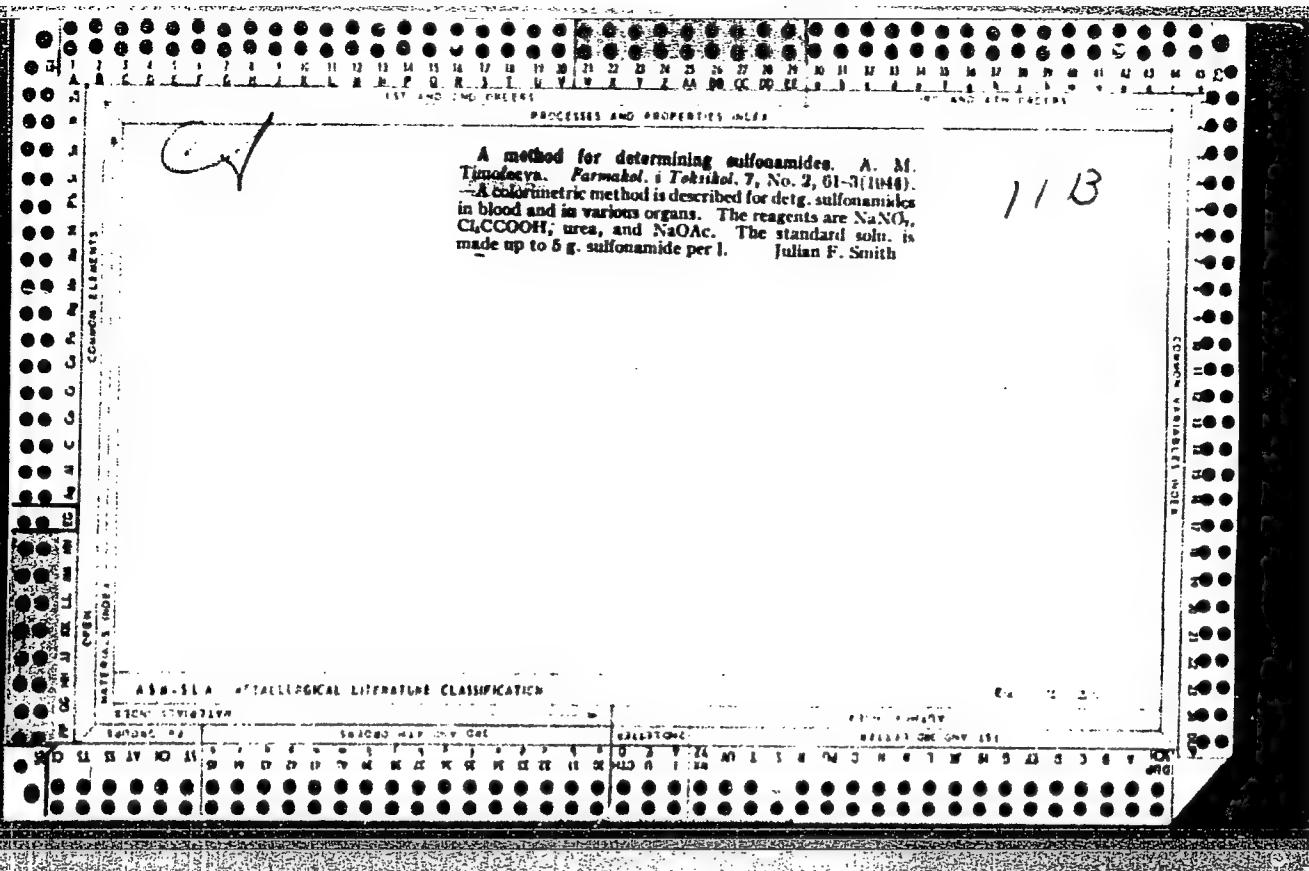
TIMOFEYEVa, A.I. (Cheboksary).

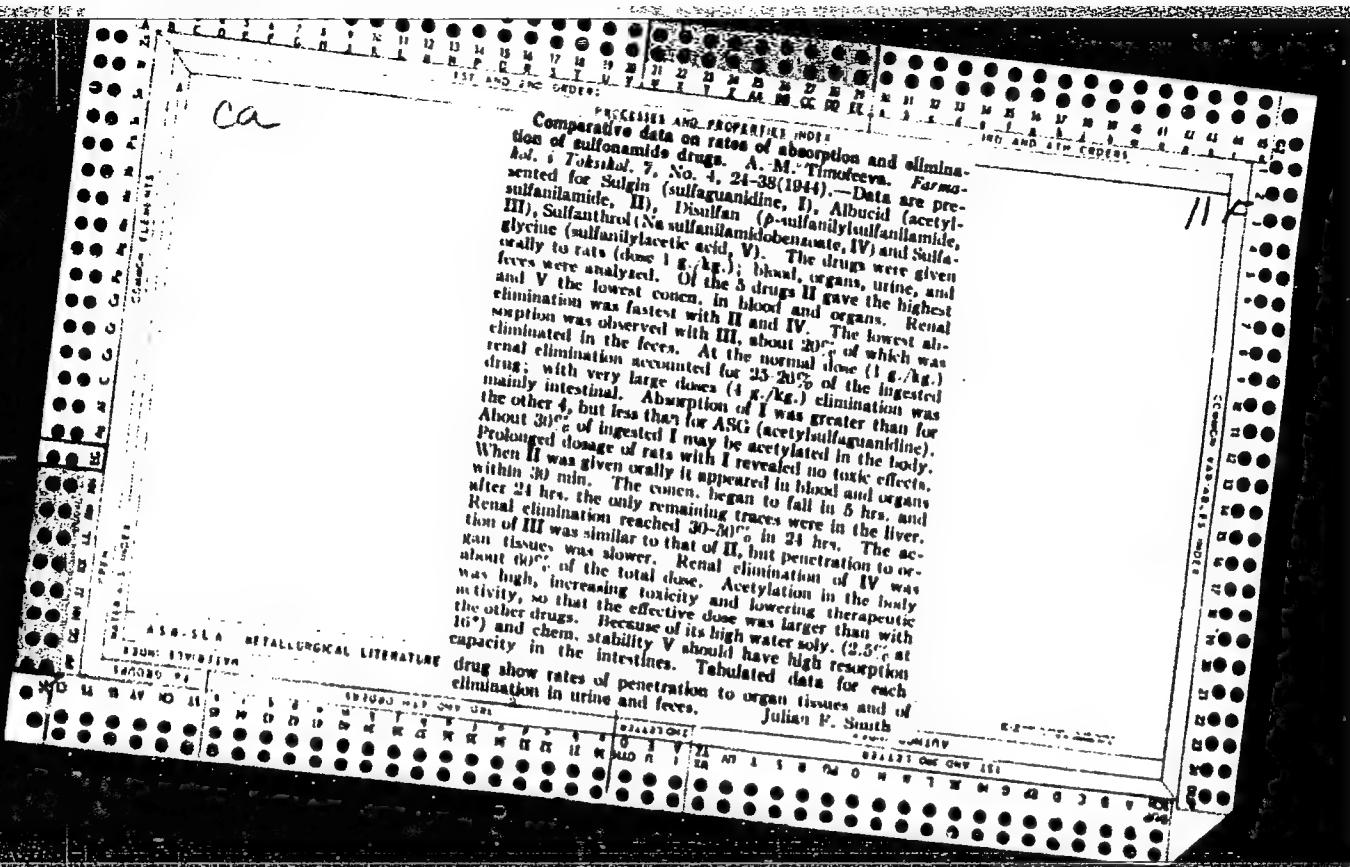
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(Conjunctivitis, Granular)

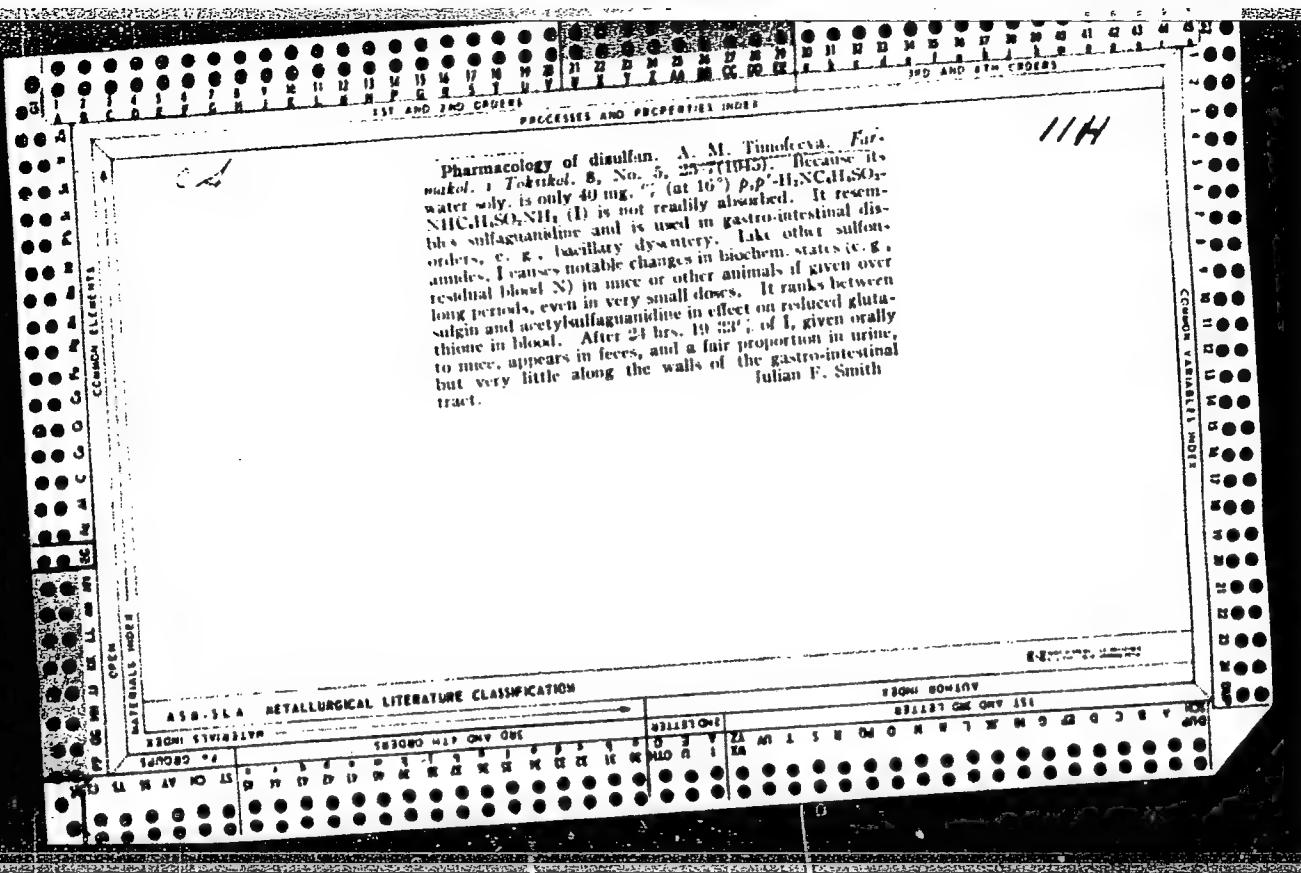
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PROCESSED AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Effect of nicotinic acid on glutathione (GSH) reduction
in rat liver. A. M. Timofeyev, Farmakol. i Toksikol. 9,
No. 6, 33-4 (1938). Rats were given nicotinic acid (I),
dose 200 mg./kg., by subcutaneous injection of neutralized
2% soln. The state of hepatic reduction of glutathione
was detd. after 30 min. Results indicate an activating
effect of I on SH-contg. enzymes in living cells, and in-
creased reduction of glutathione. Julian P. Smith

AFIA AREA - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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[with summary in English]. Probl. endok. i gorm. 3 no.6:53-55
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1. Iz opytno-proizvodstvennoy laboratorii (zav.-kandidat
biologicheskikh nauk A.M.Timofeyeva) Vsesoyuznogo instituta
eksperimental'noy endokrinologii (dir.-prof. Ye.A.Vasyukova).
(PITUITARY GLAND, hormones,
intermedin, prep. (Rus))

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1. Iz opytno-proizvodstvennoy laboratorii (zav. - kand.biol.nauk
A.M. Timofeyeva) Vsesoyuznogo instituta eksperimental'noy endokrino-
logii (dir. - prof. Ye.A. Vas'yukova).
(PITUITARY GLAND, ANTERIOR, hormones,
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1. Psichiatricheskiy sektor Instituta fiziologii imeni I.P.Pavlova
(dir. - akademik V.N.Chernigovskiy) AN SSSR, psichiatricheskaya
klinika (zav. kafedrой - prof. I.F.Sluchevskiy) Instituta usovershen-
stvovaniya vrachey imeni S.M.Kirova i kafedra epizootiologii Leningrad-
skogo veterinarnogo instituta.
(PSYCHOSES) (LISTERIOSIS)